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SPECIAL REPORT

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TOP GOLD COAST LEADER VISITS WASHINGTON, OPENS IAAR-SAIS LECTURE SERIES

Finance Minister K. A. Gbedemah of the Gold Coast made a flying trip to Washington late last month, flushed with a creator's pride for his part in forging the first independent country out of colonial black Africa.

Mr. Gbedemah, second only to Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah in political leadership of his country, left for Washington the day after word was received from London that independence would be granted on March 6, 1957--the 113th anniversary of Britain's assumption of political control.

In Washington, Mr. Gbedemah:

1) Sat in as an observer on an international conference of the World Bank.

2) Laid the groundwork for Gold Coast membership in the bank after independence, with a view to assistance on his country's proposed half billion dollar Volta River project for aluminum development.

3) Opened a 1956-1957 African Lecture Series jointly sponsored by the Institute of African-American Relations and the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies in Washington. (Nine informal talks are scheduled during the year for IAAR members and SAIS students and guests.)

4) Attended a party at the South African Embassy. It was believed to be the Union's first diplomatic invitation to a Gold Coast leader.

Mr. Gbedemah was an original organizer of the Gold Coast's Convention Peoples Party, and it was he who managed the campaign during Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah's spectacular rise to leadership in the elections of 1951. Both had been locked up in jail by the British, Gbedemah for "inflammatory writing," Nkrumah for organizing an "illegal strike". Gbedemah was released first, organized the campaign and got Nkrumah elected while the latter was still in jail. Mr. Nkrumah was then released in order to be sworn in as leader of Government Business--a position preceding his appointment as the country's first Prime Minister.

In Washington, Mr. Gbedemah told Africa Special Report he was confident the Gold Coast could be a source of inspiration for other African countries seeking their independence. Eventually, he looks for the achievement of an independent federation of all West Africa, with the new Ghana possibly serving as administrative center. Mr. Gbedemah felt it would



--Harris & Ewing
MR. GBEDEMAH meets Mr. Mike Hove, Federal M.P. from Southern Rhodesia at IAAR-SAIS lecture. Both spoke last week.

be presumptuous to do for other countries what they can do for themselves, but Ghana does intend to support other national movements, at least indirectly. For example, a powerful radio station is now being set up in Accra which will beam pro-independence broadcasts to other parts of West Africa.

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BY VIRTUE OF French action, the United Nations Trusteeship of French Togoland last month found itself converted into an "autonomous republic" in the French Union with French educated Nicholas Grunitzky, African representative to the French National Assembly, installed as the country's first Premier. Amid mixed cheering and booing, Grunitzky "appealed" to French officials in the territory to stay to help build an efficient administration. The new arrangement is provisional until October 28 when Togolese voters will decide by referendum whether to accept the changes or remain as a Trusteeship. Because independence will not be an alternate choice, many observers interpret the present action as a maneuver to maintain French control over Togoland and leave the UN with no means of reversing the situation. The alternative, Togolese independence, would, it is felt, mark the beginning of the dissolution of France's empire in Sub-Saharan Africa, and France is evidently anxious to prevent this even at the cost of the concessions she is now making in Togoland. That these concessions may not prove as revolutionary as they appear was indicated earlier this year when the French Government assured Parliament in Paris that the Togoland Territorial Assembly "was only being given powers to enact regulations on local matters..." and that the Government Council, which M. Grunitzky now heads, "would not have governmental powers in the true sense of the word."

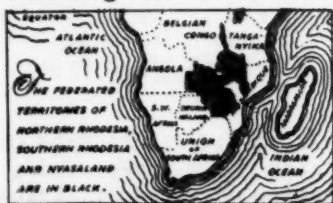
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KENYA is in the process of holding her first elections since the Mau Mau rebellion, and the country's pattern of racial development may well be at stake. Between September 20, and October 2, some 83,000 white, Asian and Arab voters were choosing representatives for the 56 member Legislative Council. Half the seats are filled by the Governor and his nominees, so that present voting is for 21 seats: 14 white, 6 Asian and 1 Arab. In March, six of eight African seats will be up for election, marking the first opportunity Kenya Africans have ever had to elect members of the Council. Current problem is that a number of European candidates are campaigning against multi-racial government. If white extremists find strength at the polls, it is felt African voters may likewise turn to extremists and Kenya would find itself as far as ever from a solution to its racial problems.

* * * * *

A STATE OF EMERGENCY was proclaimed in Southern Rhodesia and on Northern Rhodesia's booming Copperbelt last month as African unrest flared into violence. Reports indicated the mineral rich federation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, testing ground for racial "partnership" (and in a broader sense, white survival) in central Africa, was finding itself in serious trouble. In the world's number two copper area, despite company efforts to advance Africans into European held jobs, the situation reached the point where platoons of local police and African troops airlifted in from Southern Rhodesia broke up disturbances with tear gas and bullets. The disturbances reached their peak after authorities arrested more than 30 Africans, including Matthew Nkoloma, General Secretary of the 300,000 member African Mineworkers Union. The emergency was declared after a series of 16 strikes in a three month period began to assume political overtones. The strikes originally stemmed from wage grievances and a union fear that its strength and leadership was being drained off into a newly-created African Mines Staff Association which represents African workers in intermediate jobs.

In Southern Rhodesia, Mr. T.D.A. Banda, secretary-general of the Nyasaland African National Congress, was deported to Nyasaland after making some speeches. Meanwhile, 200 police were called in to break up rioting in the African township of Harari outside Salisbury, stemming out of bus fare protests. When African railwaymen struck over wages, the



Central African Federation

state of emergency was declared. Africans in the Federation are objecting to job color bar and a pay scale much lower than that of Europeans, and are fearful of being frozen out in the Federation's future political evolution. Although current disturbances are subsiding, many observers look for the basic struggle to intensify in the next year or two, with important ramifications throughout central and southern Africa.

Walimu Kutoka Amerika Kwa Afrika

Shirika ya Amerika litwa-
yo The Institute of African
American Relations, inafan-
ya matengeneo ya kuyasaidia
mataifa ya Afrika katika om-
bi lao la kuwapata walimu na
mafundi.

...timiza hii, shirika hii
...Wash-

Growing American influence on African education

MORE MIXED SCHOOLS FOR U.S.

THE Americans are taking a keen interest in the future of African education, in Kenya as well as all over Africa. This week the United States Information Service in Nairobi made an announcement which showed that this interest is being translated into action.

The Institute of African-American Relations, an unofficial organisation, is offering help to African schools needing quali-
fied teachers and technicians.

WORD ON THE IAAR JOB PLACEMENT SERVICE IS GETTING AROUND IN AFRICA--ABOVE CLIPPINGS FROM EAST AFRICAN NEWSPAPERS DESCRIBE THE PROGRAM IN SWAHILI, ENGLISH, LUGANDA.

INSTITUTE HELPS AMERICANS FIND JOBS IN AFRICA--A flood of applications and inquiries into the IAAR offices in recent weeks gives promise of a successful start for the Institute's new service for job placement in Africa.

The Institute program was undertaken to help African nations in their quest for qualified teachers and technicians--a quest which in some cases is assuming urgent proportions. At present count, the Institute is processing 59 applications and 149 additional inquiries, and is currently trying to fill over 100 vacancies.

Under the program, persons seeking employment in Africa make application to the Institute and their qualifications are carefully checked. Applicants are then referred to interested African schools and other agencies which have made specific personnel requests to the Institute. The service is expected to prove particularly invaluable to African countries which have limited overseas representation and few means of finding Americans who are qualified.

The Institute tries to protect both the applicant and the agency in the initial stages of referral but does not make recommendations or decisions for either.

For the most part the program is finding a warm reception, for it provides one answer to the African thirst for education and it gives colonial powers one more implement for solving the problem which they cite as one of the greatest obstacles to African development--lack of education and technical training.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT strengthened its Africa staff last month in order to conduct United States relations with the rapidly developing continent more effectively. Several posts were created to provide African representation at a higher level in the Department.

The new line-up:

William M. Rountree has taken over the post of Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs, with James Lampton Berry as his Deputy.

Joseph Palmer II is in the major new post: Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs. Under him: Leo G. Cyr heading the new office of Northern African Affairs and Fred L. Hadsel directing the Southern African Affairs office, also a new creation.

Berry, Palmer, Cyr and Hadsel could all be considered old hands at Africa, and Palmer is a specialist in dealing with the metropole powers on colonial affairs.



WILLIAM M. ROUNTREE

JAMES L. BERRY

JOSEPH PALMER II

FRED L. HADSEL

LEO G. CYR

--Department of State Photos

AMERIKA YIKHONYA AFRIKA

Kuliho omukanda kuadi mu
Amerika mbu Institute of Afri-
can American Relations, okwe-
merirwe nende abandu abalali
ba Serikali tawe, kutemanga
okhulola shinga olwa kunyala
okhukhonya eshibala shia Afrika
khububeka lwa bwechi nende
skandi akarala khubwechi.
shulwa okhwenya khubwechi.
shibala shia okhukh...

recent publications

Dr. Maurice N. Hennessy, noted journalist and veteran of 20 years in Africa as lecturer, soldier and Colonial official, is conducting a series of weekly lectures on Africa and World Affairs, Tuesday evenings 8:30-10:10 p.m., for the New School of Social Research, 66 West 12th Street, New York City. Registration fee: \$24. The program, which began September 25 with a discussion of "Africa the uncommitted continent," will continue through January 15, and deal specifically with most aspects of African development. The New School is thinking in terms of starting an African Studies Center, additional courses, seminars, lectures by visiting experts, "if interest warrants it."

Africa Today: A Midwestern Inquiry, weekend long series of workshops, panels and seminars, assembled a group of distinguished scholars on the campus of Roosevelt University, September 28 and 29. Primary consideration was given American policy toward Africa and various phases of political and economic transitions in today's Africa.

Under theegis of Rev. Gordon H. Fournier, executive director of the White Fathers of Africa missionaries, the Africa Film Foundation is distributing 300 copies of 10 narrated 15-30 minute motion picture shorts documenting the cultural aspects of African life. By February, the Film Foundation will be able to circulate 50 copies of 20 different color films, compiled from material gathered during Rev. Fournier's continued trips to North and East Africa over the past eight years. Membership in the Foundation, \$10 per annum, entitles schools and civic groups to unlimited use of the films which are available from the Foundation offices at 1624 Twenty-First Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Keeping abreast of the recent plethora of literature on Africa can be a fatiguing experience--a drain on eyesight, emotions and Roget's Thesaurus. The novelist, biographer and narrator, armed with a spate of synonyms for "seething unrest" and a battery of atom-packed adjectives for "mystery", are placing a heavy tax on readers of current Africana. The new It Couldn't Have Happened Anywhere Except Africa School of Writers is thinking and writing in terms of the momentous, the gigantic and the inevitable.

With Mamba, Stuart Cloete has given birth to yet another exotic novel which does nothing to ease strain on the reader or add to background material on Africa. It's plot, held together only by the eternal triangle, runs the gamut from New York to the Belgian Congo. (Houghton Mifflin, \$3.00.)

The description on the dust cover of Nicholas Monsarrat's latest novel The Tribe That Lost Its Head, due to appear in October, would classify it with the above. But Monsarrat, author of The Cruel Sea and one-time Public Affairs Officer in Johannesburg, has lost none of the stuff that goes into the makings of a shocking and exciting novel in telling the story of some very real people involved in very real social and political situations on the fictitious island of Pharamaul off the coast of South-West Africa. A Resident Commissioner, a yellow journalist, an idealistic young official in the Government Secretariat and the equally attractive Oxford-educated hereditary Chief of Pharamaul are the four key figures in a drama that revolves around a central inflammatory issue--the status of primitive peoples. The Tribe That Lost Its Head is an A-1 novel by an A-1 author and a sure best-seller. (William Sloane Associates, 598 pp., \$4.95.)

Jambo Means Hello, Olle Strandberg, Swedish journalist, and Rune Hassner, photographer, equipped with "an infectious friendliness and an unfailing attraction for odd dilemmas" gaily recount their 1952 tour of Africa. (Houghton Mifflin, 191 pp., \$3.50.)

Walt Disney's Animals of Africa Stamp Book, based on Disney's adventure motion picture, "The African Lion", depicts wild life in the African veld and jungle with drawings and photographs. (Simon & Schuster, 50 pp.)

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SOUTH AFRICA IN TRANSITION, Alan Paton's most recent, depicts in moving terms the daily life of the African and the problems he faces today. Striking photographs by Dan Weiner. (Scribners, \$5.00.)

THE INSTITUTE OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS

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